

ZEPPELINS AID GERMANS IN THE BIG BATTLE NEAR NIEUPOORT

allied lines at Arras and to retake Armentieres, west of Lille. They have so far been unable to make any substantial gains.

Two distinct movements are in progress. One has for its objective the pushing of the allied lines west of Lille, thus cutting off the Belgians and British still inside of the Belgian southern frontier. The other contemplates the capture of the railway line extending west from Arras.

Should either succeed a considerable portion of the allied army would be in a dangerous way. To prevent it additional reinforcements were sent forward last night.

There is much rejoicing here over the progress being made in Alsace. Altkirch was carried again after a desperate bayonet charge by the French army in which both sides lost heavily. Steady progress is being made in Alsace according to the reports reaching here.

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—It is reported that 600,000 reinforcements have been rushed to the German right wing, and it seems no exaggeration to say that these operations spell the supreme effort of the invaders to break through the lines of the allies.

Germany is said to be throwing aircraft, and particularly Zeppelins more and more into the fray, and news despatches relate that the operation of Zeppelins have been a marked feature of the fighting to the southwest of Ostend, toward which report the troops of France, England and Belgium are working their way.

OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT

Allies Fail to Check Germans, Says War Office at Berlin

BERLIN (via The Hague), Oct. 24.—The War Office in a statement to the press today says that the German offensive is being maintained at all points along the right wing and that material gains are being reported.

The allies have been unable to check the German forward movement in the vicinity of Arras, Lille, on the Yser Canal and south of Dixmude. The Germans are also advancing their lines along the Meuse and the bombardment of Verdun continues.

The general situation in both the east and the west is declared to be without change.

BERLIN (via Amsterdam and London), Oct. 24. (Associated Press).—German army headquarters makes the following official announcement under today's date:

"The fighting continues severely in the district of the Yser Canal. In the north we succeeded in crossing the canal with great forces.

"British ships yesterday bombarded Ostend without reason.

"East of Ypres and southwest of Lille our troops are slowly advancing.

"In the Argonne Forest our troops also are advancing, capturing some machine guns and a number of prisoners. Two French aeroplanes were brought down.

"North of Toul, near Fleury, the French declined a short truce to permit the burial of the dead and the recovery of the wounded who are covering the field in front of the French battle line.

"West of Augustow the Russians renewed their attacks, but were repulsed."

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

German Demand for an Armistice Refused, Says Paris War Office

PARIS, Oct. 24 (United Press).—The Germans today demanded an armistice in the region of Thiaucourt in order to bury their dead. The demand was refused by the French general command, and the fighting in that section is continuing with increasing violence.

Thiaucourt is in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle, about ten miles from the Lorraine frontier of Germany. It is about twenty miles southwest of Metz, the German stronghold, and about an equal distance southeast of Verdun, the French fortress.

This announcement was made verbally in connection with the issuance of the regular 8 o'clock communique.

Following is the text of the communication:

"The battle continues on our left wing. The enemy has made progress to the north of Dixmude and in the vicinity of La Bassée.

"We have made very perceptible advances to the east of Nieuport, in the region of Launeghem and in the region between Armentieres and Lille.

"It is a question of inevitable fluctuations in the line of combat, which, however, maintains itself as a whole.

"On the rest of the front several German attacks by day and by night have been repulsed. At various places we have made slight progress.

"In the Woerwa district our advance has continued in the direction of the forest of Mortmarte, to the south of Thiaucourt, and in the forest of La Pointe, north of Pont-a-Mousson."

Germans Take Belfort Forts, French in Altkirch Again

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—A private Berlin despatch, according to the correspondent of the Central News at Copenhagen, states that the battle raging between Nieuport and Dixmude is the most violent and the most important engagement of the entire war.

He adds that Zeppelins are said to have given the Germans considerable support.

A despatch from Copenhagen says rumors have reached there from Berlin that the German attack on Belfort is succeeding and that the southern forts have surrendered.

In contradiction to this report is this despatch from Geneva:

"None of the German heavy artillery has arrived before Verdun or Belfort as yet, according to a correspondent of the Tribune, who has returned to Basel after visiting the French and German frontier for a week. The correspondent says that Belfort is so well armed that it would take 300,000 men with heavy artillery a long time to capture the French, which army the Germans cannot afford."

A Paris despatch says: "Altkirch in Upper Alsace has been captured by the French at the point of the bayonet. The place has recently changed hands repeatedly."

"According to trustworthy accounts, fresh troops brought up by the Germans have enabled them to deliver attacks with increased vigor on the French right wing, where the battle has been waged with alternate gains and losses."

Germans Get News That Cruiser Sank Five British Vessels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The German Embassy today announced receipt of the following official wireless from Berlin:

"Lord's report from Colombo says that a German cruiser sank five British steamers and captured a sixth.

(The above probably confirms the British Admiralty report of Wednesday, which said that advice had been received from Colombo, Ceylon, that the Emden had sunk five British ships and captured a sixth 150 miles south of Ceylon, British India. The ships sunk were the Chiliana, Trolu, Benmore, Clan Grant and the dredger Penrith. The vessel captured was the Hford.)

WITCHENER BEGS BRITISH PUBLIC TO STOP TREATING SOLDIERS TO DRINK

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—In line with his now famous advice to the British expeditionary force to be courteous, but not to be courteous to women, Lord Kitchener Secretary for War, today issued an appeal to the public, in which he emphasizes the importance of keeping the army near training in good condition.

This result, he says, will be obtained only by strict sobriety, and while the soldiers are doing all they can to get into condition in the shortest possible time, Lord Kitchener urges the public, both men and women, to aid them in their sobriety by refraining from treating them, and by appointing committees in neighborhoods where soldiers are stationed to impress them with the need of temperance and assist them in avoiding temptation.

Lord Kitchener today was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Edinburgh.

ALLIES ADVANCING STEADILY, BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

Quote Prisoners as Saying Germans Short of Food and Exhausted.

BRAVERY OF SCOUTS.

Unreserved Tribute to Fighting Qualities, Skill and Endurance of Kaiser's Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Associated Press).—Another descriptive recital of deeds at the front, continuing the earlier report issued by the Official Information Bureau, dated Oct. 17, was issued today. It speaks of the steadiness of the troops and declares that "the fact that we are steadily advancing and that the enemy is giving way before us has proved a most welcome and inspiring change."

"This is not the only advantage we possess over the Germans," the report goes on, "for we still hear from prisoners that their advance troops at any rate are short of food and exhausted by continual outpost work. We can afford to give our troops more rest and there is no lack of food. Many of the men opposed to us at the present time have had only two months' service, and some of our prisoners declare that they expose themselves in the trenches. Nevertheless, the enemy in front of us is fighting well and skilfully and showing considerable powers of endurance. They generally contrive to remove their wounded and often to bury their killed before they retire, and their escape is often facilitated by the numerous deep ditches in this country."

"Many of our cavalry patrols are wearing Belgian uniforms, a practice which is not accurate on the ground of any lack of their own."

"An incident which occurred on Oct. 18 shows the resource and bravery of some of our army's scouts. A detachment of German artillery was retreating, and from time to time coming into action. An officer of one of our scout cavalry patrols had been standing for some minutes under a tree, when he noticed a fine wire hanging down close to the trunk. He followed this wire upward with his eye and was astonished to see one of the enemy in the tree. As he drew his revolver and fired the German dropped onto his head, also firing. The British officer was stunned, and when he came to it was to find himself alone, with the peak of his cap blown away and his uniform covered with blood which was not his own."

"As the campaign goes on the tendency of the Germans to rely on their splendid war material with which they have been so amply provided, rather than on the employment of masses of men, has become more marked. There are now indications, however, that their supply of material is not inexhaustible, and the significant circular of the Prussian Minister of War adjointing a careful search of battlefields for equipment, and even the collection of empty cartridge cases, has been quoted in a previous letter. This circular seems to have been prompted more by necessity than by habits of economy, for in the recent fighting both gun and rifle ammunition of old patterns has been found in trenches evacuated by the enemy, on their dead, and on prisoners. Among the latter are Mauser cartridges, similar to those used by the Boers in the South African war."

The narrative then quotes from pamphlets dropped by German aircraft summoning the French to surrender on the ground that they are only pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the English, after which it continues:

"Apart from these endeavors to induce the enemy, and use of a sort is disseminated among the German soldiers by means of a special military paper called The Patrol, which is published in Berlin. Its historical value may be gauged by the statement made in its issue of Sept. 6, as follows: 'It may confidently be asserted that the resistance of the active army of the French has been overcome. The reserve troops and new formations will no doubt give our heroic forces plenty to do as they advance further.'

"After three weeks more of fighting, however, the facts must have convinced the German troops that this assertion was not justified."

The writer of this report then gives passages from captured German letters, which indicate anxiety concerning the result of the fighting. One of these, dated Sept. 18, contains the following passage:

"To-day we got papers from the front to the fifth of September, and it really seemed to read of the boastful announcements of our march on Paris, for we are no nearer Paris now than we were then. I do not know whether you realize this, but there is no use of trying to hide it."

The narrative, after saying "information recently received corroborates the impression already gained that the enemy's troops suffered severe privations during August and September," and giving extracts from letters to confirm this, concludes with these words:

"There is no doubt that the Germans have to a great extent recovered from the conditions implied in the above letters, but their forces are by no means what they were."

Great Battle Line From Arras and La Bassée to Sea, Where Germans and the Allies Both Claim Gains



Light arrows show points where Germans claim success. Dark arrows show points where victories are claimed by allies.

MUTINY OUT AT SEA ABOARD RED CROSS SHIP NOW IN PORT

(Continued from First Page.)

of the former German crew were found hiding among the cargo of bandages and cases of iodine form in the hold three days out. They were turned over to French authorities at Bordeaux and are now in prison.

Outlawry started on Sept. 25 when William Hade, one of the forty-three negroes aboard, refused to serve his table in the saloon and was found organizing a demonstration among the pantry negroes. When the purser tried to remonstrate with Hade the latter suddenly whipped a revolver out of his pocket, pushed it against the purser's stomach and told him to "beat it."

Right there the competent master-at-arms, Kovarik, began to get busy. He walked up to Hade, unarmed, planted a flat between his eyes and when he revived he found himself securely ironed to a staple in the wall of the brig, away up forward in the bow. Hade stayed there five days.

Incipient fights between the negroes and the white men of the sailing crew continued daily until Oct. 6. Early that day James Torres, West Indian black, armed himself with a butcher knife and started to decimate the stowaway population. Again the master-at-arms stayed trouble—this time with a baying pin.

Kovarik kept a diary of the troubles below decks. His entries, as read by an Evening World reporter to-day, were terse and to the point. Some of them were:

Oct. 9.—J. Larkin, older, complained of food—his chest on baying pin. Placed in brig.

Oct. 15.—James Drain, negro, becoming jealous of attentions to one of the stewardesses of an Irishman, caught her in a companion-way and choked her. I subdued the negro—five days solitary confinement in the brig.

Oct. 11.—R. Coffey and C. Jackson, both white, baying pin on my head. They felt I hadn't treated the whites in the stowaway crew right. They were subdued.

The biggest fight on the ship occurred on the night of Oct. 10 while the Red Cross was lying in berth at Rotterdam. Dan O'Brien, one of the officers, returned from shore leave with what the master-at-arms terms a "wonderful Dutch jag." He started to clean out the negro section of the crew single-handed. Other Irishmen came to his assistance and for more than an hour battle royal was done all over the Red Cross's decks.

Kovarik and some of the petty officers stopped the fighting without having to call upon the Dutch policemen.

NEGRO MESS BOY WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE.

O'Brien, called the ringleader of this riot, slipped into iron and kept there all the way back to port. His three companions in the dark hold forward were R. Coffey and C. Jackson, the two who had "bayed the baying pin" on the head of Kovarik and Torres, the negro mess boy, who had run amuck with the butcher knife. As soon as the Red Cross docked they were turned over to a Federal officer.

One stowaway attempted to come back undiscovered aboard the Red Cross. She was Anna Niemann, a Dutch girl who smuggled herself aboard at Rotterdam and was discovered three days out from the Holland port. She was turned over to Ellis Island authorities.

Rear-Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, who joined the ship at Falmouth, England, its first port abroad, and became its commander,

told of the distribution of doctors, nurses and supplies. At Falmouth, he said, two "units" of six doctors and twenty-four nurses each and ten cartons of medical supplies were landed for the Russians and two "units" and twenty cartons of freight were put off for Lady Paget's hospital and the British Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

At Pauillac, the port of Bordeaux, which was reached Oct. 2, doctors, nurses and supplies for the French army hospitals were landed. French soldiers serving as stevedores. There M. Villard, French Minister of War, came in person to thank the American Red Cross for the aid given.

When the Red Cross sailed from Pauillac for Rotterdam it was stopped by a French torpedo boat off Cherbourg and warned that a mine field stretched clear across the Channel from the French coast to the Downs in England, twenty-five miles in extent. The pilot of an English Channel steamer was taken on at the Downs to accompany the hospital ship through the dangerous waters. At Rotterdam doctors, nurses and supplies were landed and the Red Cross took on 155 passengers for the return trip to New York.

No more perilous trip was ever made. Approaching the boundaries of the mine field, all the Red Cross's night compartments were closed, boats were swung out on the davits and life belts laid out for the passengers and crew. A British destroyer

bullet the Red Cross on the border of the mine field and warned the navigator that one of the mines was loose and known to be floating somewhere in the path of the American mercy ship.

The destroyer's mission was to find the wandering machine of death—and a ticklish job it was. Life preservers lined the rails of the little fighting ship and her crew were ready to take to the water on an instant's warning.

Two days later the Holland-America line steamship struck a mine while en route to Rotterdam. The Red Cross had taken. Rear-Admiral Ward believes this was the untethered mine the British destroyer was pursuing.

"It is my opinion," said the Rear-Admiral to-day, "that after the first heavy gales of autumn in the Channel waters they will present very unsafe navigation."

THE last act of the House before adjournment was the naming of a special committee to investigate and report to the next session on the cotton situation and the relief which may be extended by the Government.

In a written statement to explain his position, which he read to the House, Representative Henry said he was convinced there was no hope of securing a quorum to pass the cotton legislation and that therefore he would not continue the fight.

"My positive information is," he said, "that Congress will be reconvened in extraordinary session by the middle of November. It will therefore be but about three weeks until we can return and take up the fight for the relief of the South."

At the conference which agreed on the adjournment, Southern members of the House fighting for legislation to relieve cotton growers, pledged themselves not to block the plan with points of no quorum or other technicalities. The plan was accepted by Senate leaders where the filibuster also had collapsed.

Senator Smith of Georgia, who has been the head and front of the filibuster in the Senate, said he would not block the adjournment if the majority of the Southern Senators were decided to abandon the filibuster.

With Representative Henry, who led the House filibuster, interposing no objection, the House voted 84 to 27 to adjourn at 4 o'clock sine die. Long applause greeted the announcement of the vote. Henry demanded no roll call and did not make a point of no quorum.

The adjournment resolution went immediately to the Senate.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the Senate passed and concurred in the House adjournment resolution, agreeing that Congress adjourn sine die at 4 o'clock. The Senate's action made adjournment a certainty.

Thus ended a three-day fight during which eleven-hour disapprovements were the principal feature.

SENATE SINKS A BRITISH STEAMER ON NORWAY'S COAST.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Berlin says it is officially announced that the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Hawke has returned to port. The sinking of the British steamer Giltara by a German submarine near the Norwegian coast is also officially confirmed.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 24.—The time is not far distant, Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels told an audience here last night, when the warring powers of Europe must heed the peace proposals of the United States. The tender of good offices of President Wilson, he said, was still open.

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CONGRESS ENDS 63RD SESSION; FILIBUSTER FAILS

Cotton Men Surrender and Both Houses Push Clock Ahead to Hurry Away.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Sixty-third Congress ended to-day when both houses adopted resolutions to adjourn at 4 P. M. to the December session. The filibuster of Southern members for legislation to relieve the cotton situation collapsed at the last moment after holding up adjournment three days.

The House adjourned at 3.25 o'clock. The hands of the clock were moved to show four, as called for in the adjournment resolution. Less than 100 members were present to cheer the final fall of the gavel.

The Senate also moved the hands of the clock ahead and adjourned at 3.30 P. M.

The last act of the House before adjournment was the naming of a special committee to investigate and report to the next session on the cotton situation and the relief which may be extended by the Government.

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BRITISH CRUISERS ORDERED TO LEAVE NEW YORK GATEWAY

London Quickly Responds to Protest Made at Instance of Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—There will be no further interference by British cruisers with American commerce at the gateway to New York.

At the beginning of the European war several British cruisers made their appearance off Sandy Hook, and while there were no seizures in that immediate neighborhood, captains of neutral ships were signalled and in some cases stopped by the British cruisers to establish their identity, the destination of their ships and the nature of the cargo.

The attention of the British Government was called to the practice at the suggestion of the Navy Department, and orders have been given for its prompt discontinuance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, said to-day that he had fled with the State Department on Sept. 25, soon after his arrival in this country from Berlin, a written official statement that Germany would not infringe on the Monroe Doctrine, no matter what the outcome of the war. The Ambassador said that his assurances had first been given, informally, in a conversation with one of the officials of the State Department—he could not recall who it was Secretary Bryan or Counselor Lansing.

Mr. Lansing said to-day the assurances he had been given to him and that he did not know of them. Secretary Bryan, in the west speaking in the Congressional campaign. The Ambassador said the statement was made because of statements from various English sources that Germany, if successful, would not respect the Monroe Doctrine and doubtless would attempt to make great colonization schemes in South America. The Ambassador declared that all such statements were entirely false and that his statement fitted with the Department made that very clear.

The Ambassador said he could not recall exactly how many days it had been between the time of his informal announcement and his putting the matter in writing, but it could not have been very long.

TOLD FIANCEE HIS WIFE WAS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Girl Says She Will Not Give Up Man Arrested for Bigamy.

Ernest H. Belden, forty-six and in the construction business, was so struck with the beauty of twenty-one-year-old Mary Logan when he went to board with her mother at No. 298 Bridge street, Brooklyn, some months ago, that he conceived the notion, as the police say, of representing his wife as his step-mother and then wooing the young girl who had caught his fancy.

To do it, they say, he moved his wife to No. 68 Lawrence street.

That was four months ago. A month ago he got a marriage license and had Father O'Hara of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, in Jay street, near Tillary, publish the banns. Some one who knew him, however, told the priest, who notified the police.

Detectives discovered Belden had married Mrs. Sarah M. Peters in Newark in 1889 and that they had never been divorced. Thursday at last Belden and Miss Logan were married here. He took her to live at No. 298 Pearl street.

There the detectives found them last night and arrested Belden, who was arraigned in the Adams Street Court to-day. His bride fainted in court when she learned her husband's supposed step-mother was a really his wife. Belden was held in lieu of \$5,000. As he was led out, Miss Logan who had recovered, ran to him and declared she would never give him up.

WOMAN AUTOIST MANGLED.

Hurled Through Windshield and Head Almost Severed.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—Miss May Thomas, thirty years old, of Buffalo, was killed to-day and three others were injured when their automobile skidded from a bridge and fell into the Niagara river.

Miss Thomas was hurled through the windshield and her head nearly severed.

All lost or found articles advertised in The World will be listed in The World's Information Bureau, 100 West Broadway, New York City.

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